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From the Friendship Offering.

Courtship.

"Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee
E'er soften those looks of disdain?
Are the songs of affection I sing thee
All doomed to be sung thee in vain?
I offer thee, fairest and dearest,
A treasure the richest I'm worth;
I offer thee love the sincerest,
The warmest e'er glowed upon earth!"
But the maiden a haughty look flinging,
Said, "Cease my compassion to move;
For I m not very partial to singing;
And they're poor whose sole treasure is love!'

"My name will be sounded in story;
I offer thee dearest, my name:
I have fought in the proud field of glory!
Oh, Laura come share in my fame!
I bring thee a soul that adores thee,
And loves thee wherever thou art,
Which thrills as its tribute it pours thee
Of tenderness fresh from the heart."
But the maiden said, "Cease to importune;
Give Cupid the use of his wings;
Ah, Fame s but a pitiful fortune—
And hearts are such valueless things!"

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken
Too bold-ly!—may turn not away—
For my heart with affliction is broken—
My uncle has died to-day!
My uncle, the nabob—who tended
My youth with affectionate care,
My manhood who kindly befriended—
Has—died—and—has—left me—his—heir!"
And the maiden said, "Weep not, sincerest!
My heart has been your's all along:
Oh! hearts are of treasures the dearest—
Do, Edward, go on with your song."

FIRST LOVE.

There are moments in the life of all of us which are worth the rest of our existence; and, perhaps, it is one of them when the pure and guileless heart first discovers that it loves and is beloved: at least any one who saw Ellen Stanhope, the heroine of my simple tale, would have thought so.

She was sitting where her first love-letter had found her, reading and re-reading its contents, until every burning and passionate word was graven on her heart forever; the color mantling on her fair cheek, and the light of a young and buoyant spirit smiling over her face, until one might have almost fancied it the countenance of an angel, so little trace could be discerned of earthly care or sorrow. These deep and delightful feelings were interrupted by the entrance of her mother.

"Have you heard from our dear Lydia!" inquired Mrs. Stanhope.

Helen timidly gave the letter to her mother, and eagerly watched her countenance as she perused it. There was nothing in its fond and gratified expression to check the warm and glowing stream of her own thoughts; and flinging herself into her mother's arms, she hid her blushing face in her bosom.

"There is one thing, my dear Helen," said Mrs. Stanhope, when they had both become somewhat composed, "there is one thing which gives me some little uneasiness; not that I entertain a single doubt of the honor and disinterested affection of Sir Harry Lawton, but it is possible, that from his having always met you here, moving in a style of elegance and affluence, he may be unconscious that your usual residence is a farm house, and that you are portionless and lowly born."

Helen looked up with a momentary expression of doubt, but it passed away in an instant, and she smiled in youthful confidence and trust, and said,

"Mother, will you see Harry Lawton when he comes this evening, and tell him every thing? then if he repent him of one single word here traced, it shall be to me as if it had never been written. But should he remain unchanged—"

She paused in confusion, and deep blushes mantled over her face and neck. Mrs. Stanhope read and understood every feeling of her guileless heart, and promised to do as she wished.

It would be making Helen out more than woman if I were to deny, that between then and the hour appointed for the baronet's visit, she never once feared, as well as hoped for its result, and recalled his high spirit and lofty bearing with foreboding sadness. But then he loved her! and love to the young is an almighty and all prevailing power, which will ultimately surmount and subdue every obstacle in its path.

Presently she heard his knock—his step on the stairs—and the tones of his voice reached her ears, probably for the last time—the drawing room door closed—the crisis of her fate was come, and she sat down by her little work table and buried her face in her hands.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed before Mrs. Stanhope appeared, and one glance at her countenance was enough for Helen; her long restrained emotion gushed forth without control, and the tears she shed were those of joy and thankfulness.

"I know how foolish it is to cry when I am so happy," she said, raising her dark eyes, still glittering through their dewy fringe; "but I could not help it, my heart felt bursting."

Mrs. Stanhope affectionately kissed her daughter's cheek, and led her to her impatient lover.

If there were moments when Sir Harry thought of his noble house, his proud aristocratic father, it was when far removed from the witchery of Helen's voice and smile. In her presence every thing was forgotten, but her sincere love and devotedness.

Mrs. Stanhope had come to town to receive a small legacy bequeathed to her by an aged relative, and that business at length concluded, she determined no longer to trespass on the hospitality of the kind friend, who had invited them to make her house their home, during their stay. An early day was therefore fixed for their return to the farm, where she resided with an only brother—looking after his household affairs, and supplying the place of a mother of the beautiful Lydia Dalton, his only child.

The change from their present mode of living to the bustles of home, would doubtless be felt by both mother and daughter; but it was not that that Helen dreaded, it was the separation from her lover. With her mother's permission, she promised to correspond with him, and it was agreed that the following summer he should come and claim his betrothed bride. Sir Harry accompanied them to the end of the first stage, and then quitting them with regret set off for the dwelling of his father, Lord Rivers, in Wales.

Mr. Dalton received his sister and niece with his usual kindness, and congratulated the latter on her conquest. Not so Lydia, she appeared sullen and reserved; visions of splendor had sprung up in her young mind, and their influence on her manners speedily became visible to Frank Egerton, her old lover, who marked the alteration with anger and regret. From the moment of Helen's return a reserve and coolness took the place of the warm sisterly affection with which the cousins had hitherto regarded each other; and when two months had elapsed without bringing any tidings of Sir Harry, Lydia was never tired of taunting her cousin with the desertion of her noble lover, until Helen might have exclaimed, in the words of an old Scotch ballad:

"That I am forsaken, some spare not to tell,
I m lashed wi' their scorning,
Baith evening and morning,
Their jeering gaes aft to my heart wi' a knell."

But she was too happy and too trusting not to bear all this with indifference; and her meek and gentle replies often went to the heart of her thoughtless cousin, who, but for a bitter spirit of envy, would have fallen upon her neck and prayed to be forgiven.

The long and anxiously looked for epistle at length arrived, to gladden the heart of her to whom it was addressed. Its contents would be as uninteresting to the general reader as all love letters usually are, save to the parties concerned. Be it sufficient to know, that it contained "thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"—but it was quickly followed by another, from the father of her lover, which consisted only of a few brief and chilling sentences.

"He had heard of the engagement, he should rather say entanglement, of his son. Miss Stanhope must be aware that the alliance would be a most unequal one: and he relied on her honor and good feeling to break it off, and to return any letters Sir Harry might in future send to her, unanswered and unopened." He assured her that their union could only be consummated at the risk of his eternal malediction.

Long did the desolate girl sit with this letter in her hand, which had so rudely crushed every bright and fondly cherished hope. Mr. Stanhope offered no consolation, she well knew that in the first burst of human misery it was mockery. But she bent over and silently kissed the pale brow of the youthful sufferer, until roused by her caresses, poor Helen remembered that she had yet a mother, a fond, anxious mother; and for the sake of that beloved parent she strove to shake off the oppression which seemed weighing her spirit to the earth, and to reflect on what was proper to be done in this hour of painful trial.

She could not bear to part from Sir Harry, without one single word of explanation or adieu, and therefore enclosed a few lines to him in a letter addressed to Lord Rivers; in which she begged to assure his lordship, that his confidence had not been misplaced, and that, without his consent, Harry Lawton would never be more to her than a very dear friend. Her farewell was affectionate and womanly; a wish to spare his feelings caused the suppression of much of that tenderness which her breaking heart longed to pour out before him; and passing over what she felt in silence, she entreated him to forget her, and called on Heaven to shower down its choicest blessings on her who might be his future love.

Pure minded as Helen was, and unhackneyed in the world's ways, it never occurred to her to suspect that Lord Rivers would suppress the note entrusted to his care. This was actually the case. His lordship was himself too much moved by the touching appeal of the devoted girl, to suffer it to pass into the hands of his son; and Sir Harry remained in total ignorance of any correspondence having taken place between his father and betrothed. Her long silence, however, surprised him, and when he found every letter returned, unopened, he soon ceased to humble his proud spirit before one who thus scorned and trifled with him. There was no mediating voice to whisper how often those precious epistles had been pressed to the lips and heart of her to whom they were addressed; and what bitter tears had been shed over them before she consigned them to her mother, to enclose and direct them to one whose loved name must never be traced by her again.

The morning Helen had received Lord Rivers' letter, she unclosed her eyes with a vague and dreamy recollection of the occurrence. Again she slumbered on her pillow, and prayed to be permitted to slumber on a little longer in forgetfulness; but her hand resting on a locket which she wore, all the vivid remembrance of lost happiness started up, and weighed on her heart like lead. She groaned in anguish and bitterness of spirit, and as she raised her eyes to heaven, she, for the first time, became aware that some one was setting beside her bed, watching tenderly over her troubled repose. It was Lydia, her eyes swollen with crying, her countenance subdued by sorrow. She lifted the burning hand of the young sufferer to her lips, and wept over it; they were tears of penitence and regret.

"Forgive me! Oh, forgive me!' she sobbed out, "and let us love one another again, as we used to do."

Helen flung her arms around her cousin's neck, and laid her weary head upon her bosom. "I have at least regained a friend," she said, "and for the rest, thy will, oh God! not mine, be done. Teach me, I implore thee, to bear thy chastening meekly and with a thankful spirit."

Long did the two girls pray to him, who alone can send an answer of peace, and the calmness she sought once more gleamed upon Helen's open brow as she returned the fond kiss of her anxious mother and the affectionate smile of her warm hearted uncle.

From that moment the name of Sir Harry Lawton became an unknown sound, and his very remembrance gradually passed away from the minds of all save one, who secretly cherished it in her heart. She often longed to speak of him to her mother; to ask her if she thought he could have obeyed his father's mandate and forgotten her; but the words died away upon her lips unuttered, and she continued to suffer in uncomplaining silence. Lydia, cured of her momentary thirst for splendor, returned to her former love, and her old habits. But her own recovered happiness did not render her unmindful of the total wreck of her cousin's, and she was continually forming little plans and parties of pleasure, to wean Helen from dwelling on the past, who was too grateful for her kindness not to endeavor to appear pleasant and happy. And she succeeded so well, that even her watchful mother was deceived. There is but one to whom the secret mysteries of the human heart are known, and He regardeth always its sorrows in love and mercy.

The following summer brought an addition to their little parties, in the person of a Mr. Ackhurst, who came down to L——— for his health, and rented the next house to that occupied by Mr. Dalton. Helen met him first at the residence of a friend, and attracted by something in the demeanor of the feeble old man, exerted herself to please and amuse him; and, in spite of his stern and reserved manners, she succeeded. She was glad to take his arm during their evening walks, in preference to making that unlucky number, a third, where two of the parties happen to be lovers. And when his feeble steps could no longer keep pace with the buoyant activity of Frank and Lydia, she would rest with him on a rustic seat, until the lovers felt inclined to return. On one of these occasions, Helen had gathered a profusion of wild flowers, and she sat at his feet wreathing them into garlands, and listening to his words, and replying to his remarks with the affectionate attention of a child.

"Bye the bye," said Mr. Ackhurst, abruptly, "I heard from a dear young friend of mine yesterday, Sir Harry Lawton."

The flowers dropt from the trembling hand of Helen, and looking eagerly up, she exclaimed, in a tone of wild and passionate tenderness, "Tell me—is he well? Is he happy?"

But sadder thoughts succeeded this burst of irrepressible emotion and she bent down in silence to collect the scattered flowers, while her tears fell on them like rain.

"Did you know him, then?" inquired the old man with a keen glance.

"Yes—he visited at the house where I was staying while in London."

"He is about to be married!"

Hellen wrong her hands, but no exclamation escaped her trembling lips.

"A report to the same effect reached me some time ago," continued Mr. Ackhurst, either unmindful or unconscious of the pain which he was inflicting. "But I believe that his father, Lord Rivers, acted very ill in that affair; sacrificing two young and fond hearts at the altar of his accursed pride and ambition.

Helen trembled at the vehemence with which he spoke. "His Lordship was not surely so much to blame," she said, in a soothing tone. "He probably had higher and nobler views for his only son, which an alliance with an unknown and portionless girl would have frustrated or destroyed."

"But did she love him? Did the girl love him!" said the old man.

"Dearer, far dearer than her own existence!" sobbed Helen wildly.

"Then woe to him who on any pretence has sought to divide them."

"Still a father's ambition, and pride, may be urged in behalf of Lord Rivers," said Helen after a long and painful silence.

"Do you plead for him?" said the old man, parting away the bright curls from her forehead, and gazing sadly and tenderly on her face.

"Oh! God; this is too much. I cannot bear it."

In striving to soothe the anguish which shook his feeble frame, Helen forgot for a while her own cause of suffering; and this last, worst blow of all, Harry Lawton's inconstancy! Yet she had bade him forget her and be happy; vainly trusting in her own strength, and thinking that she could rejoice in such an event. The moment of bitter trial discovered to her her weakness and her all-enduring love.

They had both somewhat recovered their composure when the lovers returned; but Lydia's clear ringing laugh smote painfully on the ear of her unhappy cousin.

"You have not been idle, I see!" said Frank Egerton pointing to the flowers, and lifting up a wreath of white roses, he placed it on the brow of Helen, and asked Lydia, if she did not look very like a bride in it.

The allusion was too much for the almost broken-hearted girl, and uttering a low thrilling exclamation, she sank fainting at his feet—and in that state was borne home to her anxious and alarmed mother.

The following morning, at an early hour, Mr. Ackhurst called at the farm to inquire after the health of the invalid. His step was firmer than it had been for many weeks, and a self-satisfied smile played over his aged face! Helen was up, and sitting by the open casement; but she still looked pale and sorrowful. The old gentleman took her burning hand, and pressing it affectionately, bade her continue to place her trust in Providence, and prophesied that many happy days were yet in store for her.

Helen shook her head with a sad smile; but she felt grateful to him for his kindness and attention. Some days afterwords, (by the advice of her mother, who thought that the air would do her good,) Helen ventured out, leaning on the arm of Mr. Ackhurst and Lydia. The quiet beauty of a summer's evening shed its holy influence over her calmed spirits; and her affectionate cousin marked with pleasure the kindling of her eyes, and the flushing of her hitherto pale cheeks. The sounds of an approaching vehicle were heard, and a travelling carriage, covered with dust, dashed by them with great rapidity; in another instant it stopped abruptly, and a young man alighted and advanced rapidly towards them. One glance at his noble and manly form was enough for Helen; she trembled violently; and clung convulsively to the arms of her companions for support.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Sir Harry, as he approached near enough distinctly to recognise them. "My father and my Helen!"

His father! The whole truth burst suddenly on the mind of the bewildered girl as she heard these words; the whole blessed truth; and she felt that there were indeed happy days yet in store for her. The soothing voice of her lover did not serve to dispel the mists which were gathering over her mind. She felt like one in a dream. She was conscious that their hands were joined, and a father's blessing breathed upon them; then all was a blank, until the tears and caresses of Lydia recalled her again to life, to a new existence of hope and joy.

Lord Rivers was not naturally a bad hearted man, although selfish and ambitious; and the anguish which he saw his son daily enduring, while under the conviction that her he so passionately loved was false and unworthy of him, smote him to the heart. At first he trusted to the sophistry of those who assert that time, or change of scene, can eradicate a deeply rooted affection; but the wasting form of Sir Harry taught him the falacy of such a trust; and at length he determined to see, and judge for himself, of the beauties and virtues of her who had so enthralled the mind of his son.

The quiet and touching sorrow which so strongly marked her countenance and manner, and the affectionate confidence and attention which Helen bestowed on the destroyer of her peace, soon subdued and softened every proud and aristocratic prejudice; and he at length wrote that letter to Sir Harry, which had been the means of bringing him down to L———.

All this was explained in fewer words than I have taken to write it. And if Helen noticed that her lover looked paler, and somewhat graver and older than when they had last met, and he observed her fragile and delicate form, each remembered that it was love which had wrought the change.

There is but little more to tell, as I shall not attempt to describe or particularize their joyous and simple bridal, or the feelings of the beautiful bride when Frank Egerton held up the wreath of faded roses before her, and reminded her of his propheey. They were of mingled happiness and gratitude to that God who had wrought so mercifully for her since then, changing her mourning into joy. And Lord Rivers, in his declining years, cheered by her smiles, or soothed by her affectionate tenderness, found no cause to wish that the wife of his son had been other than the gentle Helen. E. Y.

A MATHEMATICIAN.

A boy about fifteen years old once said to me, with an important air. "I went through Daboll's arithmetic three times last winter, sir, and I can do any sum in the hardest cyphering book you can bring.

I did not dispute nor doubt but what he could *mechanically* obtain the answer of almost any sum *found in a book under any rule*. But I thought he had, like many others, *made figures without thinking*, and I asked him the following question: "What will twenty pounds of beef come to at twelve cents per pound, *provided the beef is two thirds fat?*"

He hesitated a while, and then said, "if you will tell me what the fat comes to, I'll do the sum."

I laughed heartily, for I could not restrain myself. He soon said to me with considerable spirit:

"If you will tell me the rule it comes under, I will tell you what it comes to."

I still said nothing, for his ludicrous embarrassment prevented my speaking at the instant, when he with great vehemence said;

"It is an unfair sum—I never saw such a sum in the book, in my life."

He considered me an impertinent school master, and I put him down as a fair specimen of most of the children taught in our common schools. They make no application of their lessons to the practical business of life. They do not think. They are not taught that thinking has any thing to do in obtaining an education. This unfortunate lad had never brought the business of the world on to the slate, or into the school-room. No; that two thirds fat he could not understand—he could not put the fat under any rule—he had never seen a sum that had any fat in it before.

Satirical hints on the People's Education.

DON'T KILL YOUR BEES.

Mr. Cotton lately read before the Ashmolen Society at Oxford, some notices on bees, and his first position was—"never kill a bee." The bee owner has in the *fungus maximus* or common puff ball, a powerful instrument ready to his hands, by which he is able to adopt a more humane mode of treatment. The smoke of fungus, when so dried as to hold the fire, has a stupifying effect on bees, and renders them as harmless as brimstone does, without any of its deadly effects. By means of this, weak swarms, which would not live through the winter, may be united to strong stocks. Mr. Cotton stated it as a fact, borne out by experiment, that a hive thus doubled will not consume more honey in the winter than a stock in its natural state. This was discovered by a Swiss pastor, De Gelior. The additional heat seems to serve instead of additional food, to keep up the vitality of the half torpid bees. He recommends a cold, dry, dark room, the colder the better, as the best winter quarters for bees. They will consume less honey than if left on their summer stands, and will not be weakened by the loss of thousands, which out of the premature warmth of some early spring day, are caught by the cold winds, fall to the ground, and never rise again. Dryness, however, is essential; and he describes the process of ventulation, or proper airing of the hives in summer, as the most valuable improvement in bee keeping.

Every farmer should keep bees, a few swarms to furnish honey for his own use if no more. They cost little; forage, wherever the wild flower grows, have no ideas of distinction in landed property, and furnish the individual who has a taste for studying the habits of insects or observing the wonders of that power we call instinct, an ample field of surprise and gratification.

Gennessee Farmer.

The bitterest hatred in the world, is that which festers under a calm and amiable exterior. The passionate man is easily appeased, but the cold-blooded villain never forgives.

Rather set, than follow example.

VIRGINIA—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the Governor, presented at the opening of the present session of the Virginia Legislature, is a plain and sensible document, embracing subjects some of which are of paramount importance to the people of North Carolina, as well as of Virginia. We allude more particularly to the system of common schools, and the disposition of the public lands; both of which, at this time, deserve the most serious consideration.

In the former of these, it is matter of regret, that after a trial of twenty years, and with an annual expenditure of more than forty-five thousand dollars, the system has been found to be so defective and so imperfectly executed, that but little has been done toward the education of the poor children in that commonwealth. It appears from statements procured by the Governor from five city and borough courts and ninety-three of the county courts, that in the year 1817, being the year previous to the introduction of the system of popular instruction, the applicants for marriage licenses amounted to 4682, of whom 1127 were unable to write their names. In 1827, ten years after the introduction of the system, the number of applicants was 5048, of whom 1166 were unable to write; and in 1837, ten years later, of 4614 applicants, 1047 were unable to write. From these statements it appears that the deplorable extent of ignorance which now exists is not perceptibly less than it was twenty years ago, when the system was first adopted. In view of the many defects of the system now in operation, the Governor goes on to observe:

"A system of popular instruction, such as is needed by the state, and within its means to provide, should look as well to the class whose revenues are insufficient to educate their children without some assistance from the state, as to that which is more indigent; and to the gradual increase of the number of experienced and qualified teachers and of well organized schools. At present, the former class may be said to be wholly unprovided for, consisting of small landholders, and others, whose inconsiderable incomes will not admit of their taking upon themselves the whole charge of their children's education; but who are yet able, and might be relied upon, cheerfully to contribute to the support of a judicious and comprehensive system. Schools established and maintained by private and public contributions would be better managed and better attended, than if they were exclusively on state account; and their advantages would not be declined by any from reluctance to appear as applicants for assistance. The system which I propose, for the inefficient one now in use, is recommended by the experience of our sister states, and by that of other countries that have tried it with distinguished success. It would require not more than eight thousand schools, in order to place one in every convenient and proper location—the locations to be selected with reference to the accommodation of the greatest number. The number of schools to be allotted to the counties, and the sites which they should occupy, to be referred to the respective County Courts, under the restrictions and directions as to the territorial extent and population, that shall be entitled to one school, as may be ordained by law. It is presumed that such a plan would not involve the necessity of putting up any buildings for the purpose, at the charge of the state—as each district would consent or might be required to provide one at its own charge. For the number of schools four thousand teachers would probably be sufficient in the commencement, each undertaking the charge of two schools, and dividing his time between them as may be directed by law. The compensation of the teachers, which would constitute the material part of the charge of such a plan, to be made up by the united contributions of the public and of the districts within which the schools were situated; the first by an allowance from the income of the Literary Fund; the latter, that is, the share which each district shall contribute, by a levy on the inhabitants, ascertained and distributed among them as the law shall appoint, and made payable directly to the teachers. To ensure the requisite qualifications in the teachers, their diligence and fidelity in office, the systematic attendance of the children, and for other points of police and regulation, a local or county cognizance might be instituted."

The question of the disposition of the public lands, forms an interesting portion of the message of the Governor. A copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of Arkansas, claiming "the

entire right to, and the exclusive control over all the lands claimed by the government of the United States which are within their borders," had been transmitted to him to be laid before the Legislature. This claim has been set up by all the new states, has been advocated by the Executive of the Union, and appears to be making its way in both houses of Congress. In opposition to this unjust claim on the part of the new states, the Governor remarks:

I entertain a solemn conviction that the adoption of such a measure by Congress, would be fraught with great mischief to the tranquility of the Union, be productive of much injury to the prosperity and interest of this commonwealth, as well as of all the other states having no public lands within their limits—involve a sacrifice of the rights reserved in their acts of cession by Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Georgia and other states, and constitute a breach of the terms on which the trust was confided to Congress of disposing of the public lands. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call your particular attention to the extent of the claims now made on behalf of the states where the public lands lie, and to recommend to you the adoption of such means as you may consider best, for interposing the authority and influence of this state to prevent the success of the measures contemplated.

The policy heretofore pursued in regard to the public lands, has been sufficiently liberal. Under its operation, the new states formed out of this territory, have multiplied, grown and prospered in wealth, population and power, to an extent unexampled in the history of the world. The abundance and cheapness of that rich domain have invited a continued emigration, which, while it furnished an industrious, hardy, and enterprizing population to the new states, has been a perpetual drain upon the resources and prosperity of the old states of the Union. While the new states have filled up with astonishing rapidity, many of those on the Atlantic, have been, if not decreasing in population, agricultural improvement and wealth, either stationary, or making very inconsiderable advancement.

The land system of the United States, as established at an early period by the general laws for surveying the lands, offering them for sale at public auction, and allowing such as were not sold at public sale, to be entered at a minimum price, was adopted after great deliberation, with a sagacious foresight and just regard to the interest of the old as well as of the new states. It opened competition in the purchase of the choice lands to the citizens of all the states. It prohibited, under severe penalties, the settlement and occupation of the public lands, by persons intruding upon them without title, and in derogation of the rights of the public. It was calculated in theory to secure a fair and sufficient price for all the lands offered for sale according to its different grades of value; and by providing the means of limiting the quantity that was surveyed and thrown into the market, tended to prevent that depreciation of value of landed property which is the inevitable consequence of increasing the quantity for sale beyond the demand. The system, in fact, regarded the public lands as the common property of the people of all the states—as a common fund to be applied to the common benefit of all; and having been acquired and preserved by their united exertions and valor, or paid for out of the common treasury, so to be disposed of, as would best promote the common interest of all. It cannot be disguised, however, that from some cause or other, we have been disappointed in the success of many of the objects of that wise, liberal, and equal system—that from time to time inroads on and departures from the policy of the system have been made—that for many years past it seems to have been the desire of the government to bring into the market almost unlimited quantities of the public lands, so much so, that we are informed by a report from the commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, that there remained unsold and subject to private entry on the 30th of September 1837, upwards of eighty-eight millions of acres, notwithstanding the immense sales of 1835 and 1836, amounting to near forty millions of acres. The consequence of this has been, that vast quantities of the public domain, as fertile as any in our rich western country, and much of it worth from fifty to fifty five dollars an acre, as soon as it is entered, have realized to the government a price merely nominal compared with the real value. We know, too, that within the last ten years, successive acts have been passed, granting peculiar advantages to those who settled upon and occupied the public land before it was surveyed, and thrown open to the competition of the people generally, thus rewarding instead of punishing those who had violated the law by intruding upon the public property; and besides all this, vast bodies of the public lands have been gratuitously be-towed upon the new states for purposes of education, internal improvement and other objects exclusively beneficial to those states.

The inevitable tendency of this new policy has been to enhance the prosperity of the states where the lands are situated, at the expense of the old states—to give an unnatural and artificial impetus to emigration from the old to the new states, having the effect of a system of bounties on emigration, producing a constant drain of our population, who carry with them their wealth and their labour, and causing a general depreciation of our landed property, by throwing into the market, at inadequate prices, immense quantities of fresher and more fertile land in these new states.

As another consequence, the public treasury has realized little more, on the aggregate of all the lands sold, than the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and that fact (the consequence of the thriftless and wasteful policy which has been pursued,) is now earnestly and perpetually urged as a reason why the price should be still further diminished—that the public land should cease to be regarded as a source of revenue, and should, in effect, be surrendered to the states in which the lands lie, by a system of settlement rights, pre-emption laws, and graduation bills. So far from this, results such as these ought to induce an inquiry whether the system does not need reformation. If they are to be traced to the private combinations and associations of settlers or speculators, which put down competition, these combinations and associations ought to be prohibited and punished; if the quantity of land surveyed and brought into market is too large, let no more be offered until there is a nearer equality between the supply and demand; if it be that the pre-emption system furnishes the choice lands at the minimum price, such legislation ought to cease, and the laws prohibiting intrusion, and requiring the removal of intruders, ought to be rigidly enforced—and if the evil is too inveterate for correction by any of these reforms, let the minimum price of the land be raised.

This subject is one in which those states, and especially Virginia, by whose cessions to the United States much the largest portion of the public lands were obtained, except what were acquired under the Louisiana treaty and the purchase of Florida, ought to feel a deep and lively interest, and have, in some sort, a peculiar right to interfere. At the close of the Revolutionary War, the whole of the domain, now composing the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the territory of Wisconsin, were within the chartered limits of and claimed by New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. To that vast region, the North-western territory, Virginia had a double claim of chartered title and right of conquest; for she acquired the actual possession of so much of it as had been trod by the foot of the white man, by conquest with her own troops, receiving no assistance in that quarter from the other states during the revolutionary war. And it may not be out of place to remark that many of the gallant officers and soldiers who achieved this arduous conquest, have not yet received the bounty lands which were promised them by Virginia for this service—even at this moment, while projects are on foot for the surrender to the states in which they lie, of the very lands acquired by their hardy valor, and out of which these engagements were to be satisfied.

The states which I mentioned as claiming these lands, yielding to the natural apprehensions and jealousies of some of the other states of the confederacy, and preferring harmony, union and liberty, to power, agreed to settle their own conflicting claims, and to quiet all fears and complaints, by ceding to the United States all these lands. But while making this concession to harmony and union, they accompanied the surrender with conditions and reservations, contained in the acts of session, which were accepted by Congress, and to the observance of which the United States government is bound by the highest obligations of public faith; and for the performance of which, so far as Virginia is concerned, the Congress of the Confederacy, whose obligations, in this respect, have devolved upon the government of the Union, expressly engaged by the ordinance of 1787, which has ever since been regarded as a solemn national compact.

After devoting the public lands to the payment of the national debt created by the revolutionary war, and to the reimbursement of the expenses of Virginia in defending the territory ceded, the acts of cession by Virginia, and those of the other states, substantially provided, "That the lands ceded should be considered a common fund for the benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the confederacy or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Here is an explicit stipulation, incorporated in the very grant to the United States, accepted and ratified by the ordinance referred to, by which these public lands were to be held as *a common fund* for the benefit of all the states, and *if not faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatsoever*, the solemn engagement of the United States will be violated—the condition on which alone Virginia and the other states agreed to relinquish their title would be broken, and a manifest breach of the trust confided to the Congress of the Union committed. A more flagrant case of such violation could not be imagined.

So far from acquiescing in such disposition of the public lands, I think that a proper compliance with both the letter and spirit of the grants by which the disposal of them was entrusted to the United States, requires that such appropriations of them, or of the proceeds of their sales, should be made to the other states, as would place them upon an equal footing with the states in whose favor donations have been already made.

It is matter of history that Congress has from time to time appropriated to the new states and territories in which the public lands are situated, a very large proportion, believed to be one thirty-sixth part of the whole, for the purpose of education. Besides this, very large quantities have been bestowed for objects of internal improvement within these states. The aggregate amount of these appropriations cannot fall short of ten millions of acres, and probably far exceeds it. Why ought not an appropriation of equal quantity, or its proceeds, be made to the other states in proportions graduated upon some equitable ratio of distribution, and to be used by them at their own discretion for the purpose of education, internal improvement, or in whatever way they might deem proper? It may confidently be asked, how can the government of the United States, as a faithful trustee, acquit itself of the duty of making an equal, impartial and faithful administration of this *common fund*, until the application of it to the benefit of *all* the states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, is realized? This can never be done, by sacrificing this rich inheritance for an inadequate price. It cannot be done by partial and exclusive privileges conferred on particular states or their citizens. It cannot be done by making a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, upon any terms, no matter how equal, until compensation has been provided for the unequal and partial distribution already made—and especially, it cannot *be done*, by making a systematic distribution, upon terms wholly unequal, which would perpetuate and increase the injustice and inequality already perpetrated.

Having thus freely and candidly expressed my views on this subject, obviously one of great and growing importance and urgency, I shall leave it to be disposed of as the legislature, in their wisdom, think best. I know no matter in regard to which this commonwealth has, and ought to feel a deeper interest. There is no state which can have a better right to take the lead in urging upon the Congress of the United States, the force of the reservations contained in the acts of session, and the binding obligation in its true spirit or of the ordinance of 1787, by which the cessions were accepted, and the faith of the Union bound to comply with their stipulations and conditions.

I also lay before you resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut, "relating to the disposition of the public lands of the United States," in which the same view of this important subject is taken which I have endeavored to present.

On the Sub-Treasury project, the Governor makes the following remarks:

I referred in my last annual communication to the scheme for collecting and keeping the public money, commonly known as the Sub-Treasury, and the opinion which I then held has been confirmed by subsequent reflection and recent developements. I regret, therefore, to observe that it is again to be pressed on the consideration of Congress.

It is admitted to be an innovation on the hitherto uniform financial usages of the government. It does not appear to have been suggested by the recent discovery of abuses or mischief, in the system to which the country has been so long accustomed, and under which it has attained to so large a measure of prosperity. It is not recommended by considerations of economy, the security of the public money, or the lessening of executive patronage. Nay, it is obnoxious to the objection, that the expenses of the government would be thereby increased,—the public money rendered less secure, and the patronage of the Executive greatly augmented.

When the public money is placed in banks to the credit of the government or its agents, it is attended by no charge: and there is no other risk than the insolvency of the corporations, which, with ordinary circumspection in selecting the depositories, if a risk at all, is one which our most prudent citizens do not hesitate to incur in the management of their own affairs. On the other hand, public money in the custody of government agents must be always insecure, and no severity of penal enactments against defaulters, will be likely materially to diminish the hazard. If, indeed, in the selection of agents, the appointing power was secured against mi-representation and interested applications, there would be no difficulty in finding in any part of our country competent and faithful officers: but that is not to be expected, and there will always be danger that responsible trusts may be committed to individuals who have been led to expect them in return for party services.

Whilst the ancient and familiar mode of keeping the public money is recommended by considerations of economy and security, it is not less so, for the important reason that it avoids the necessity of enlarging the patronage of the Executive. Let the law perform its proper functions in designating the banks to be employed, in settling the conditions of the agency, and in determining for what irregularities or abuses the privilege shall be forfeited, and there will be no occasion for executive appointments or the exercise of executive authority. But if their agency shall be dispensed with, a troop of new officers, with salaries and influence, and the augmentation of the already overgrown influence of the executive are unavoidable. I respectfully submit, that these views furnish strong, if not decisive objections to the proposed innovations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The inauguration of David R. Porter took place at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday the 15th inst. His inaugural address is temperate and well written, and in many respects deserves, and we have no doubt will receive the approbation of considerate men of all parties. We give below some extracts from it. In introducing these extracts the editors of the Intelligencer observe:

"This Address should be inserted here entire, if our limits allowed us to indulge our inclination. We have read it through with the greatest interest; and we will not withhold the expression of the gratification, mingled with some surprise, which the perusal of it has produced in our minds: gratification at the frank and manly avowal of genuine National Republican sentiments, which we find in it, and surprise at receiving such an avowal from a source from which we were not prepared to expect it. Personally our feelings were enlisted against the election of Governor Porter, and in favor of that of his opponent, chiefly because the former was supported by persons professing a political creed which we do much more than distrust. But in this Inaugural Address, with the exception of the approbation expressed in it of the amendment of the State Constitution changing the tenure of office of the Judges, we do not discover a vestige, no, not even a tinge, of that scheme of politics usually understood by the term Locofocoism. We had heard, indeed, during the canvass of the last summer, that Mr. Porter was a Conservative in his general politics. But we hardly believed it. We find, however, in his Address, abundant evidence that, whatever may be his position as to the politics of his own state, his theories of government are directly the reverse of those which have been proclaimed by the dominant party in the General Government, and such as do honor to his judgment, and yet more to his independence of spirit."

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Extracts from Gov. Porter's Address.

"It is a beautiful exemplification of the capacity of the people for self-government to see them, from time to time, as exigencies may require, coming together, through their representatives, and quietly, yet intelligently and dispassionately, examining the fundamental law of the land; ascertaining where it has not answered its intended purposes, and correcting evils not foreseen at the time of its adoption. The adoption of constitutions was a wise regulation to prevent the abuse of power, to limit and restrain its exercise by public servants; to protect the weak against the strong, and to preserve the liberties of the country from encroachments. They are in themselves admissions of the fallibility of human nature—of the tendency of power to corrupt, and of the necessity of protecting the people from the misconduct of their functionaries, arising either from weakness or wickedness. An innate disinclination to needless change it is hoped will ever prevent frequent alterations of this fundamental law: and the provision adopted for future amendments will only be resorted to, when experience has clearly demonstrated that such change is essential to the public good. Constant or continuing changes tend to create distrust in the stability of our government and its institutions: an evil greatly to be deprecated, as tending to loosen the bonds of mutal confidence which bind a republic together. It will give me great pleasure to co-operate with the representatives of the people in enacting all such laws as the amended constitution has rendered necessary: and to give that full, fair and candid trial of the instrument in practice, which patriotism now requires from all, when the people have decided on its acceptance. Whatever differences of opinion existed before its adoption, should now cease. It is the supreme law of the land, and it is the duty of every branch of the government, and every good citizen, so to regard and respect it."

"I shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause to be laid before you a full and candid statement of the debts due by the commonwealth. These debts, let it be steadily borne in mind, have been incurred under the authority of law; and as the public faith must, and, as far as in me lies, shall, be sacredly maintained at all hazards, it will be our duty, while we shall prevent their unnecessary increase, to provide the means of meeting the lawful engagements of the commonwealth. In effecting these desirable results, I look with great confidence to the cooperation of the representatives of the people in both branches of the legislature."

"The creation of corporations, where necessary to accomplish purposes beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has no doubt done much to advance the prosperity of our country, where the means of the citizens, generally, are moderate, as they are like to be in a young and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to do what, in older countries, might be accomplished by individuals of greater wealth. As our country becomes older and our wealth increases, the reasons for multiplying these corporations are to some extent removed. Although they may be resorted to with propriety where absolutely necessary, their undue creation and increase should be discouraged. Corporations ought never to be created, where the object to be accomplished is within the probable reach of individual exertion. They absolve men from individual liability, and may tend, by undue combination and concentrated action, to embarrass the operations of government, and interfere with the popular sovereignty."

"The position which our Commonwealth occupies as a member of the Union, should never be lost sight of. For whilst, as to all the purposes not delegated to the General Government, she is an independent sovereignty, yet as to all granted to the confederation or union, she must exercise her authorities in subordination to the General Government, evincing a proper regard for, and subordination to, that Government in all things properly pertaining to it. The government of the states should ever exercise a careful vigilance for the preservation of their own rights, that the objects of the confederation may be fairly effected, and the harmony of a system of government without parallel in ancient or modern times, be preserved in all its beauty and symmetry. It is not that there should be a cold compliance in terms with the letter of our constitution—there should be a proper national feeling of brotherhood kept up. We should exhibit in all our conduct, that we are members of a great and powerful union of free states, who have made certain terms and conditions by way of mutual concession and compromise, in order to promote the general good of the whole. The old articles of confederation, as well as the present constitution of the United States, were the results of these feelings and these concessions and compromises. A due regard to that good faith which should ever characterize the conduct of republican states, would seem to require that a contract or compact of union, thus formed, should be kept not only inviolate in terms, but in spirit also."

"When the infant states of the Union united together in the revolution for the common defence, under the feeble bonds of the old confederation: and when necessity drove us to form something more definite and binding, which brought about the constitution of 1788, involuntary servitude was the subject of much discussion, arrangement and concession. It was finally disposed of in the manner pointed out in the latter instrument. To agitate the question anew, when it was thus satisfactorily settled, is not only unwise and impolitic, but is a virtual breach of good faith to our brethren of the south—an unwarrantable interference with their domestic relations and institutions—and is calculated to do positive injury to the African race there held in servitude—from whom, in her policy, and within her own borders, Pennsylvania has always shown a becoming sympathy. I can never, in the official station which I occupy, consent to countenance a course which may jeopard the peace and harmony of the Union, without answering any good purpose in the end. It shall meet with no encouragement at my hands."

"As a member of the Union she has stood forth manfully, under all circumstances, in support of republican principles. A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States; a reluctance to yield to the general government any powers except those expressly granted, or which follow by direct and necessary implication from those so granted; a rigid system of economy in public expenditures; the definition and limitation by law as far as practicable, of the duties of public functionaries, and a strict system of accountability in all public servants, are doctrines, in support of which she has ever raised her voice. Believing these to be correct views, it will afford me pleasure, so far as the subject shall fall within the province of the Executive, to give them effect: and that pleasure will be enhanced in finding that I am therein co-operating with and sustaining the administration of the general government, in the able and efficient hands in which it is now placed."

CONGRESS.

On Friday the 10th, the Senate again took up the Graduation bill, and several amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Preston spoke most effectively and eloquently against the whole measure. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the position of Mr. Clay on this subject. The labouring oar had been thrown upon him in this struggle, why he did not know—for the Senators from the old states had not been out on this subject as became them. That Senator, though coming from the great West of which he was the great man, had stood up here as the champion of the old states—with a noble magnanimity, adopting the maxim of,

"For the right, whatever may betide,'

There was, in his view, a moral sublimity in the spectacle which the Senator from Kentucky presented—entering into this contest, as he had done, singly and alone, and in opposition to his own personal and political interests and sympathies.

Mr. Rives then took the floor and spoke with great power and effect, in utter opposition not only to this measure, but to any measure for a premature and partial action on this subject. He gave notice that he should move to postpone the consideration of the measure until the voice of Virginia, about to be expressed on this subject, should be heard.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday the 14th, Mr. Brown of North Carolina, presented sundry joint resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, against the Sub-Treasury, the Expunging Act, and the Graduation Land Bill.

Mr. Brown took leave to express his regret that the General Assembly had indulged in some improper reflections upon the course of the Senate, but though they had departed from the comunity due to a public body, he would not withhold them. He did not know whether to consider them in the light of instructions, to be considered as mandatory upon the Senators from that state, or only as a recommendation, leaving to the Senators the discretion to act according to their own judgment. He had come to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that they were not to be considered as instructions. He had always recognized the right of instruction in its fullest extent. Was the omission of mandatory expressions in the resolutions to be considered as accidental? He thought not. They appeared to have been omitted by design. He referred to the history of the exercise of the right of instruction by the North Carolina Legislature, in order to show that they had always given a distinction between the recommendatory and mandatory resolutions. On some occasions they had unequivocally commanded their Senators to take a certain course.

There was also on the face of these resolutions a direct attack upon the right of instruction. They spoke of the expunging resolution as an act of servility to the Executive; but the expunging was done by the positive order of the majority of the states of this Union, and in obedience to the power of instruction. But, further, he and his colleague, to remove all doubts, applied to the Legislature to know whether the resolutions were instructions or not. The Legislature had evaded the question; and, therefore, he was led to the conclusion that it was not their intention to commit themselves to an instruction. On what principles then, of honor or duty, could the General Assembly suppose that their Senators would consider them as instructions? He viewed the resolutions, for all these reasons, as not binding upon the Senators from North Carolina. What would be the effect if he were to obey these resolutions? A great question of civil liberty and popular right is involved in the matter. If we surrendered our seats under any thing less than mandatory instructions, we should depart from the principles of instruction. It would be placing a sword in the hands of our political adversaries, and enable them to drive us from our seats, and refuse, afterwards, to recognize the right of instruction. At a great crisis like this, it becomes public men not to falter nor to halt. If the Legislature had instructed him he would bow to their instructions, as to a great principle of instruction. He moved that the resolutions be read and laid on the table.

Mr. Strange made some remarks on the subject, as the most respectful mode he could adopt of explaining to his constituents the course which he should pursue. From his political opponents, he was aware that he had no favor to expect, nor even justice, and even his political friends would differ in opinion as to the duty now required of him—Nothing could induce him to obey a command which would impeach the party with which he had acted. He should be proud, to the latest hour of his existence, of his participation in the deed condemned by these resolutions. The deed was done at the command of the states of this Union. The state of North Carolina, through her General Assembly, did instruct their Senators to expunge from the Journals a certain resolution condemning an act of the President, and that *instruction* remained now in full force, and unrepealed. If he could consider the resolutions now before him as an instruction, he would unhesitatingly resign his seat at the end of this session. But, as they were not instructions, he did not feel required cowardly to abandon his post, and leave it to be filled by his political adversaries.

The letter written by him and his colleague to the Legislature for an explanation of the meaning of the resolutions, was written in good faith, whoever might question it—and the reply of the Legislature left him at liberty to consider the resolutions as a mere expression of the opinion of individuals—but, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, it was his intention to give them an opportunity to decide whether to be represented by a federalist or a democrat.

Mr Clay, of Kentucky, said, as the Legislature of North Carolina had no representative here, on this subject, and as he subscribed to each and all of their resolutions, he would say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, he was sorry to hear the gentleman (Mr. Strange) say that he expected no justice from his political adversaries—and he was also sorry to hear the other Senator say that the resolutions were disrespectful to this body. If they were couched in contemptuous and disrespectful language, the rules of the Senate would prevent any Senator from presenting them.

Mr. Brown said he made a distinction between papers presented by individuals and by sovereign states.

Mr. Clay continued, a disrespectful paper could not be presented from any quarter; but, the language of the resolutions was not of this character. They spoke indeed of the expunging act as an act of servility; and, it had also been his opinion, which he had often declared, that it was an act derogatory to the dignity and independence of this body. To the doctrine of instructions he gave a qualified assent, according to the old sentiments of 1798. He considered it the duty of the representative to reflect the well known and ascertained will of his constituents, as a mirror. Was there but one word in the English language that could convey the opinion or wishes of the constituents but the word "instruct." It was respectful to the party instructed to omit the word.—To his man Charles he never gave an imperative order. He told him that he would be very much obliged to him to do so and so, and Charles did it, with as much alacrity as he would, were he to say, Charles, you are hereby *instructed* to do so and so. He was very sorry that the Senators from North Carolina could

not find it in their hearts to yield obedience to the wishes of so large and important and respectable a state as North Carolina—a state that seldom spoke her sentiments in this solemn form, and never, except upon very important occasions. Mr. Clay adverted to that part of the resolution relative to the great subject of the public lands, and expressed his pleasure that the state had made known her wishes, before the wild and mischievous project, before the Senate, had passed.

Mr. Strange said that he was not in the habit of looking to the Senator from Kentucky of late for advice. He must act on his own judgment in interpreting the language of the Legislature of North Carolina. He did not stood in the same relation to the people of North Carolina that the Senator's man Charles did to him. He was not their slave. He said the Assembly of North Carolina had often made a difference between a resolution of request and a resolution of instruction. As to the public lands, he had come to the conclusion that the sentiment of North Carolina was against the Graduation Bill, and he should oppose it. At the last session, he voted for the bill, supposing it to be acceptable to the people of his state.

Mr. Brown disputed the jurisdiction of the Senator from Kentucky in this case. Holding, as that gentleman did, doctrines of a higher tone than the federal blackcockade democracy, and scouting, as he often had, the expressions of popular will, it did not become him to lecture the Senators from North Carolina on this subject. The states, it was well known, had instructed their Senators to *expunge* the censure of the President; and they did it openly and boldly, and not by a mean, shuffling prevarication—not by a fraud on the right of instruction. The Senator had put the case of his man Charles. He would put another. Suppose a slave should three times ask a favor from his master, would he think it proper to apply a fourth time? The Senator, as rumor said, was about to apply the fourth time to the people for the Presidency. His constituents would be exceedingly obliged for advice from a gentleman who had coalesced with Abolitionists, and fastened upon the South the Tariff System. He protested against the right of the Senator

Mr. Clay of Ky., said he was very sorry to be the means of putting the gentleman from North Carolina in such a passion. He was sorry too that the gentleman should be obliged to consider his instructions as a "mean shuffling prevarication," and "a fraud upon the right of instruction."

Mr. Brown said —I did not allude to my instructions in that maner.

Mr. Clay—The gentleman certainly used the expressions, and applied them to the resolutions presented by him, or they would have had no application at all. He claimed no jurisdiction over the gentlemen, and, if he had, he would be reluctant to exercise it upon such subjects. If the gentlemen had contented themselves with simply presenting their resolutions without commenting upon the course of his political opponents, he should not have interposed a word. The Senator ought to recollect also that he was not subject to the government—but he had undertaken to pass judgment upon some of his acts. If he had contributed to the establishment of the Tariff, as the gentleman supposed, he ought to recollect that he also contributed to the compromise. He did not intend to intercede between the Senators and their constituents; but when they attempted to cavil at the right of instruction, and put it upon a single word, and thus impugn the old doctrine of instruction as understood by the republicans of the old school, he thought he was justified in stepping forward in defence of that doctrine.

GRADUATION BILL.

The Graduation bill was taken up, and Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the postponement of the measure.

The motion of Mr. Rives to postpone indefinitely was lost, 23 to 27.

Mr. Morris offered a substitute for the bill, reding all the refused lands to the states wherein they lie, and spoke at length on the subject. After which the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Senate was principally engaged in the consideration of the land bill. Mr. Morris's amendment was rejected. Mr. Southard made an able speech against the bill.

On Wednesday, the Senate again took up the graduation bill. Mr. Calhoun spoke at length in favor of a cession of the public lands to the new states, on just and equitable terms. He opposed the present bill as a partial and useless measure. At the next session of Congress, he gave notice that he would introduce a project for relinquishing the lands on certain conditions to the new states.

Mr. Bayard followed at length, in opposition to the bill. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—27 to 23.

On Thursday, the bill was again taken up on its final passage.

Mr. Clay spoke at some length in opposition to Mr. Calhoun, giving his reasons for opposing Mr. Calhoun's plan of cession. He considers Mr. Calhoun's plan of cession impracticable and impossible, and even if it could be enforced, should not be, on account of its injustice to the old states, who are equal owners of the National Domain with the new.

Mr. Calhoun said his plan was to give one half of the Public Lands to the new states as a free will offering, and the other half upon the ground that the amount of the proceeds should be pledged to the General Government.

Mr. Clay answered, that it would be impossible for the new states to pay this sum. At twenty-five cents an acre, the land given to them would amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and the state debt to the General Government for some states would amount to fifteen millions of dollars. At fifty cents an acre this sum would be doubled; and at one dollar an acre quadrupled. The land was worth this sum.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his belief that as the land stood it was not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre. All estimates beyond this he thought too high. He remembered that in James Madison's day the whole domain was estimated at only ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Clay adhered to his own views, which was seconded by the immense sales, amounting already to almost ten times ten millions.

The conclusion of Mr. Clay's remarks was an appeal to the Senators representing the New States. He reminded them that the new states asked no necessary donation that they did not cheerfully receive from Congress. Lands were appropriated at every session of Congress to them in vast quantities—for schools and colleges, and public buildings and internal improvements. But when the old states solicited like favors they were repulsed. If they asked for a distribution of the property to which they had an equal claim, it was denied them. If, as was the case two day ago with Vermont, public lands were asked for purposes of education, it was denied. Was it right? Was it fair? Was it equal justice? In Mr. Clay's opinion it was not. The new states were so powerful, that when the vote was taken the other day upon the indefinite postponement of the bill before the Senate, 17 of the 27 Senators who opposed that motion, came from the new states, and but 10 from the old.

The debate was still further continued by Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Niles and Mr. King, of Ala.

The vote was taken upon the final passage of the Bill, and the vote stood, ayes 27, noes 22—absent, Messrs. Webster, Morris and Clayton.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, the resolution for printing the Swartwout and other documents relative to defalcations were agreed to—the first branch by a vote of 110 to 86, the second by a vote of 185 to 7.

On Monday the 14th, a large number of resolutions were presented; among the number was a resolution offered by Mr. Wise calling for information as to certain charges preferred by Mr. Hunter against Commodore Elliot.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the debate was continued on the resolution for the appointment of a select committee of investigation into the Swartwout defalcation, &c.

On Thursday, the debate upon this resolution was brought to a close, and the committee directed to be appointed by ballot, by a vote of 113 to 105.

The house then proceeded to ballot for members of the committee; and the following gentlemen were chosen:—Messrs. Harlam, Curtis, Wise, Dawson, F. O. J. Smith, Hubley, Martin, Taylor, Wagener.

On the 15th of January, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted to the House of Representatives the following as a substitute for the sub-treasury bill now before the House:

An act to prevent defalcations in the revenue of the United States, and to insure its safe keeping.

Be it enacted, &c. That after the — day of —, it shall be the duty of all persons having money to pay into the Treasury of the United States, excepting the money arising out of the Post Office Department, to pay the same into a deposite bank selected by the Congress of the United States, and to have it placed there *to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States;* and no payment made in any other mode shall be valid in favor of the person making the same, or entitle him to a credit or acquittance on the part of the Government, or to any of the rights or immunities arising from payments made into the Treasury, or save him from any forfeitures or penalties which may be imposed by law for failing to pay money into the Treasury.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to transfer the public money from one bank to another, to suit the convenience of disbursement, and for no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That all bonds given for duties payable to the United States shall be deposited for safe-keeping in some deposite bank, and be made *payable only at such depository*, and the amount of such bonds as soon as paid shall be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in said depository.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of payment thus made into the Treasury of the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector, or receiver, or other person heretofore entitled to receive the same, to grant a receipt to the person making the payment upon the production of a *certificate* of deposite of the bank receiving the same.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where it may be necessary to advance money to collectors to pay off debentures, or the necessary expenses attending the collection of the revenue, and in all other cases where money may be advanced to receivers, marshals, and other disbursing agents of every description, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his warrant upon the Treasury, to direct that the money be placed upon the books of the deposite bank, upon which the Treasurer's draft is issued, to the credit of the aforesaid persons in whose favor money may be advanced, which entry upon the bank book shall express the purpose for which the money is thus advanced and placed to their credit; and in all cases where checks are drawn by any one of the aforesaid persons, as disbursing agents, upon the fund thus placed to their credit in bank, the check shall express upon its face the purpose for which it is drawn; and it shall be the duty of the bank to retain and preserve the check after it is paid and cancelled, and transmit it at the end of the week to the First Auditor of the Treasury, with the bank account of the disbursing agent.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the necessary instructions to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing bill.

MR. WISE.

A correspondent of the New York Express gives the following summary of a speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise examined very minutely the particulars of most of the defalcations which have been published. He made a thorough overhauling of all the prominent defalcations.—FORTY in number,—giving names and dates and places and sums of defalcation.—the circumstances under which the defalcations were made,—the knowledge the Secretary of the Treasury had of these defalcations,—his excuses, if not connivances at them,—all the published facts, and many others in relation to them, were stated in a clear and lucid manner. Such a mass of corruption you have not before even dreamt of.

The last case he examined was that of Mr. Swartwout. Mr. Wise said it was not Mr. Swartwout's money he proposed to look after. That would be a useless task, and his sins were heavy enough upon him already without further exposure. He wished to look after the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with this great defalcation.

Mr. Swartwout left the country in August, and nothing is heard of his defalcation until November! The last return of Mr. Swartwout is dated March 28th, 1838, and the last public letter in April, to which an answer is given by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April also! Nothing is heard of the Defalcation then from April to November, and the Secretary tells us that he even had no suspicions of a Defalcation until that time. What negligence!

Mr. Wise then stated another fact in reference to the claims set off by Mr. Swartwout when he left his office. Swartwout kept in his hands, as it appears when he left office, with a view of meeting the claims against him—the sum of $201,000! as necessary to meet the demands against the Custom House What, said Mr. Wise, are the amount of these demands as put down in the new report of this account furnished by the Treasury Department! They were but the sum of $7,700,—$201,000 kept to meet the demand of less than $8,000!—less than $8,000, and so stated, as will appear upon examination. Will the Secretary of the Treasury explain this, if he can!

Other facts stated by Mr. Wise, as gathered from the special report of the Secretary of the Treasury referring to this subject, were in reference to certain dates of letters. The Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, sent a letter on *the 13th of April*, 1838, demanding a settlement with Mr. Swartwout. Mr. Swartwout received the letter by due course of mail, and on the 16th of April,—three days after the date of the letter demanding a settlement, answered it, but did not meet the demand of the Secretary asking a settlement, not only not then but at no time up to August, the time of his sailing for Europe, making the demanded settlement made in April, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury tells us he heard nothing of and suspected nothing of the defalcation, until sometime in November! Demanding a settlement,—receiving none—a settlement put off for months,—accounts unsettled,—the party requested to make the settlement off for Europe, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury never suspecting any thing was wrong until late in November. Who believes him innocent? said Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise then proved that Fleming, Ogden and Phillips of the N Y. Custom House knew of the defalcation long before it was proclaimed. Letters were then read by Fleming, an Auditor in the Custom House, showing in March, '37 a discrepancy of $500,000 in accounts, which discrepancy was pointed out to Phillips and to Mr. Ogden, cashier and assistant cashier. Mr. Fleming stated also that it was discovered that the Treasury was minus *in August, the sum of* $640,000! Mark the date, *August*, 1838, when Mr. Jesse Hoyt was in office,—and yet with these facts known and proclaimed in August, the Secretary of the Treasury says he had no knowledge of the defalcations—no suspicions even until sometime in November! Who believes him, I ask again? said Mr. Wise.

And now, said Mr. W., I charge Mr. Hoyt with having a knowledge of this defalcation. I charge him with being acquainted with the facts exposed by Fleming the Auditor in August, and communicated to Phillips—I charge him with knowing of the deficiency of $640,000, and above all, I charge the Secretary of the Treasury with a gross neglect of duty, in not himself becoming acquainted with these facts if he did not know them.

Mr. Wise further commented upon Mr. Fleming's letter,—especially that part of it where he told Swartwout that upon examining the bonds they were minus $640,000. When Fleming told Swartwout of this deficiency, Swartwout expressed alarm, and said there must be some mistake, and begged that Fleming would examine the accounts. Fleming made the examination, and while it was making, *Swartwout* made his escape to Europe! Where was the faithfulness of Mr. Fleming—and of Mr. Ogden—and of Mr. Phillips—and of Mr. Hoyt? Why did they not make the Secretary of the Treasury acquainted with the facts of which he says he was so ignorant?

Another fact stated by Mr. Wise was, that from December, 1837, to March, 1838, Mr. Swartwout had seen no returns to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wise accused the Secretary of the Treasury with great negligence in allowing this.

Another fact upon which Mr. Wise dwelt with much force, was the arrangement of the letters, furnished in the report upon this Defalcation, sent by the Secretary of the Treasury. Letters, he said, were missing, and inserted without date, which was especially the case with an important memorandum. Let the Committee of Investigation remember these facts, said Mr. Wise, and inquire into those omissions and commissions and alterations.

Mr. Wise then spoke of the Naval officer of New York, and charged him with a neglect of duty in relation to this defalcation. The defalcation, he thought, could not have taken place had the Naval officer done his duty, no more than it could have taken place if the Secretary of the Treasury had done his duty.

Mr. Wise probed the defalcation to the bottom, as far as he could do so,—going to the Cashier's and Assistant Cashier's Departments at New York, and to the Comptroller's and Auditor's Department of the Treasury here. The examination was most searching and thorough. The consideration of the Documents connected with Swartwout's defalcation, alone occupied Mr. Wise nearly two hours.

The peroration of the speaker was strong, effective and eloquent. He spoke in view of the facts he had exposed, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and charged him with being ignorant, incompetent, wicked and dangerous. "So help me God," said Mr. Wise, "if a majority of the House will help me to do its duty, I will have the Secretary of the Treasury impeached, and from his own report. He is a faithless public servant. Give me a jury of twelve honest men, and in any place in the country, without a single witness, in my district or in yours, Mr. Speaker, I will *convict him by his own testimony.*"

Mr. Wise closed by saying in reference to himself, that the part he had acted in fereting out the wrongs of the Departments, had placed him in a novel position. In self defence, he had been compelled to go armed for three years past. He had been compelled, he regretted to state, to go to and from the Capitol armed with pistols in his belt. His life had been literally in his hands ever since he had commenced his long, arduous, and almost thankless task of exposing the iniquities of the times."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 24.

We have received a communication from a "young man," in which objection is made to the law of the last session of our Legislature for the establishment of Common Schools, on account of that portion of it which contemplates to give, out of the literary fund, forty dollars to each school district of six miles square, in every county which shall levy a tax equal to half the amount for the same purpose. This provision our correspondent thinks unjust, inasmuch as by it "a young man would be taxed to educate married men's children," and "the property of old men, who had raised and educated children at their own expense," would be taxed "to educate the rising generation." We hope our young friend will take a more comprehensive and liberal view of the provisions of this act, before he makes up his mind finally to vote against it. We are very sure, that when age has given him opportunities for more extended observation and more mature reflection, he will consider the trifling tax which it involves as more than counterbalanced by the numerous benefits, public and private, which will result from it. What would ever be accomplished for the melioration and improvement of society, if the actions of all men were controlled by such selfish and narrow views? We recommend to our young correspondent, and indeed to all our readers, an attentive perusal of the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, published in the Recorder of the 10th inst. We shall refer again to this subject, when we shall have more leisure to extend our observations.

Robert Stanard, esq. has been elected by the Legislature of Virginia, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Brockenbrough.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SPRING.

Edenton,	Saunders,
Newbern,	Dick,
Raleigh,	Baily,
Washington,	Pearson,
Hillsborough,	Settle.
Salisbury,	Nash,
Mountains,	Toomer.

The Wilmington Advertiser notices the sudden and violent death of Mr. John Thally of that neighborhood. Mr. Thally was at a place where some hands were employed in felling trees, one of which swung round with great velocity, and coming in contact with Mr. Thally's head, destroyed his life instantly.

We learn that, at the annual Commencement of the University of Alabama, the honorary degree of D. D., was *unanimously* conferred on Rev. Elisha Mitchell, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. in the University of this State. *Register.*

Horrid Murder.—We learn that Mr. Richard Davis, of Warren county, a most estimable citizen, was brutally shot down last week, in a store in Warrenton, by Thos. Christmas, and death immediately ensued. The circumstances, as detailed to us, are of the most shocking and attrocious character. *Ibid.*

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear was held last week. The condition and future prospects of the Bank are represented as cheering. The old Directors were unanimously re-elected.

A company is said to be forming in Missouri, with a capital of ten millions, to make a permanent settlement on the Columbia river.

UPPER CANADA.

The court martial organized at Kingston adjourned on the 4th instant to the 26th of February. It is suggested by the Kingston Chronicle, that the adjournment is probably owing to the condition of the wounded prisoners, nine of whom are still in the hospital, and cannot be removed. The Chronicle gives the statistics of the prisoners, as follows:

Number of prisoners tried, by the Court,	140
Remaining untried in Fort Henry	4
Do do in hospital	9
Died in hospital	2
Queen's evidence	4
Total number taken	159

Ten have been already executed.

The two prisoners who were not executed on the 4th, Leonard Delino and Andrew Leeper, have been respited by the Lieutenant Governor.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser

Watertown, January 9.

Van Slyck and O'Neil, two of the Prescot men, have had their trials, and have just arrived from Kingston under a discharge from Governor Arthur. Hunter G. Vaughan (son of Captain Vaughn, U. S. N.) is also released, and is probably now with his distressed parents.

If peace commences on our side, and no more attacks are made, we shall soon see an end of this most disgraceful business.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
24 Thursday,	6 58	5 2	
25 Friday,	6 58	5 2	
26 Saturday,	6 57	5 3	
27 Sunday,	6 56	5 4	
28 Monday,	6 55	5 5	Last 7 3 48 after
29 Tuesday,	6 54	5 6	New 15 9 38 morn
30 Wednesday	6 53	5 7	First 22 6 3 morn
			Full 29 10 24 morn

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8 54—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 54—

To all whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, Joseph Blanks, of the county of Orange, in the state of North Carolina, did heretofore make to Samuel Blanks, of the state of Mississippi, a power of attorney, to attend to certain business in said state in my name:

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents I do revoke and annul, and declare to be revoked and annulled, the said power of attorney, given by me to said Samuel Blanks. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 25th day of January, 1839.

JOSEPH BLANKS, [SEAL.]

January 25. 54—3wp

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12 - 4?

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53—

Notice.

THE business of the Shoe Shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 3 51—4w

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 5th instant, the following ordinance was passed, and an order made that the same be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks:

Be it ordained, That if any person be found cock fighting within the limits of the corporation of Hillsborough, he shall be fined, for every such offence, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid; and if the person so offending be a slave, he shall receive on his bare back a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes.

This ordinance to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Town Clerk.*

January 9 52—3w

Notice.

ST. ASAPH'S DISTRICT.

APPLICATION will be made to our next County Court, on the fourth Monday in February next, to remove, regulate and establish, at convenient distances from each other, two places for holding elections in said district, to elect members to Congress and the General Assembly. At present we have but one, and in all our sister districts in the county they have two, and in some three places for seperate elections.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS

January 9. 52—6w

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Euliss, senr. and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a BAY FILLY, a little white on the end of the nose, two years old, a little over four feet high, rotty made, crooked behind, and trots when moved out of a walk; appraised at twelve dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 9. 52—3w

To the Public.

"IT is a painful task for me to have to resort to this mode of binding up a wound, which has been endeavoured to be made by a pack of hell hounds, in a chase to run down the reputation of one of their fellow men.

Unfortunately, and perhaps imprudently, (though a boy left in charge of the store was present,) in the absence of the proprietor, I went to a sugar barrel in the store of an acquaintance, and got about a spoonful of sugar to make a syrup drink as an anodyne for a raging diarrhœa. I should not have taken this liberty with many men; but from my long acquaintance with Esquire Trolinger, and from the apparently good understanding which has existed between us ever since I have been grown, I thought it not improper to take the liberty named. And this is the whole foundation upon which the slanderous tale rests.

In the close: What will these busy bodies gain by it? Will it fill their pockets with gold or silver, or any other of the precious metals? or will it stuff them with bank notes? or will it enhance the value of their own characters? I say, no; but it may fill their fiend like hearts with cordial gratification to think that they have run down, worried, chawed up and devoured the character of William S. Moore. But I thank God that they will miss their aim this time, especially in the estimation of all honest men, as they will see when they read the following certificate of John Trolinger, esq given in the presence of Mr. Thomas Sellers and Peyton P. Moore.

WM. S. MOORE.

CERTIFICATE.

WHEREAS from some trivial circumstances and causes which transpired at the High Falls on the 2d day of January instant, which have been exagerated and spread abroad tending to injure the reputation of Wm. S. Moore, I am constrained, in justice, to say to the public, that the report that said Moore had an intention of purloining our cash drawer of its contents at that time and place, is entirely contrary to my belief; and in justice to the said Moore, and in contradiction to slanders tending to impress the public mind with such belief, I say positively such is not the fact

Given under my hand, January 8, 1839.

JOHN TROLINGER.

January 9. 52—3w

Turner & Hughes's

N. C. Almanacks, OR 1839,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 1. 51—

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER I.

Covetousness.

MR. EDITOR:—In one of my letters on the duty of all men to become rich, it seemed necessary to say something on the subject of covetousness; at that time I merely referred to the subject, with a promise to discuss it more fully at some future time. I now send you my first letter, which embraces nothing more than an introduction to the subject.

Covetousness consists in an *inordinate* desire of any wordly enjoyment, for the purpose of gratifying ambition, avarice, or sensual desires. It is the opposite of generosity, or that liberality and *contentment* which the word of God inculcates.

The Creator has furnished the material world with an immense variety of objects, and has endowed us with sensitive organs, through the medium of which these objects may be perceived and enjoyed. He has also implanted in us desires and affections which, in subordination to higher aims, were intended to be directed to the objects of the visible world, and the enjoyment of the good things of this life. We may lawfully desire water to quench our thirst, food to nourish our bodies, clothes to cover us, and comfortable shelter and accommodations, if such desires are regulated by scripture and reason, and confined within their proper limits. We may even desire the possessions of others when they are willing to relinquish them, and when we are able and willing to offer them a fair and equitable compensation. We may lawfully labor by the exertion of our bodily or mental powers, to acquire a more comfortable house or farm than what we now possess, and enjoy more of the external bounties of Providence, when proper motives regulate our objects and aims. For the Creator has exhibited, in his creation around us, an immense variety of beauties and sublimities, to gratify the eye and the imagination, and has furnished the world in which we live with a multiplicity of delicious fruits, flowers, herbs and roots, to gratify every taste, as well as to afford nourishment to our animal system. It is, therefore, evident that he intended his creatures should participate in the sweets of sensitive enjoyment. "For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving." "I know," says Solomon, "that it is good for a man to rejoice and do good in his life, and also that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of his labor, for it is the gift of God." Every thing in the system of nature is arranged so as to produce pleasure and sensitive enjoyment, when used in moderation, and according to the design intended by the Creator. To condemn the moderate use of sensitive enjoyments, or to inculcate the austerities of a monkish life, is, therefore, repugnant both to the dictates of reason and revelation, and tends to frustrate the beneficent designs of Him whose goodness and "tender mercies are over all his works."

It is not, therefore, in the simple desire of worldly good that *covetousness* consists, but in an *inordinate* desire of sensitive objects and enjoyments,—a desire which is inconsistent with the rational nature of man, and with our duty to our Creator and fellow-men. Covetousness assumes a variety of forms, and manifests itself in many different modes.

1. It appears in its most degrading form in *hoarding* money and *acquiring* houses and lands, for the mere purpose of accumulation, when there is no intention of enjoying such wealth, or bringing it forth for the benefit of society. This is the characteristic of the man who is denominated a miser, a word which originally means wretched or miserable, as all such persons necessarily are.

2. It appears under pretence of making provision for children. A pretence which is generally nothing more than a cloak to cover the principle of avarice which is fixed in the mind.

3. It operates most frequently for the purpose of gratifying sensual propensities, displaying elegance in dress and furniture, and giving scope to a spirit of pride and ambition. In these and many other ways this vile affection manifests itself, robbing man of the true glory of his nature, degrading him in some respects below the level of the brutes, undermining every principle of religion, counteracting human happiness, preventing the renovation of the world, and reducing the soul to the level of a groveling idolator, who "worships and serves the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed forever."

This inordinate desire of wealth has been productive of more mischief and misery in the world than almost any other unhallowed affection of the human heart. It has been the malignant source of almost all the evils which have been introduced into the social state, and of all the sorrows and sufferings to which the inhabitants of the earth in every age have been subjected. In order to show the truth of what we have just asserted, we shall in our next take a view of the effects of covetousness as it has been exhibited in the world at large. G.

GOOD BREEDING.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker, in his amusing and instructive publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding, or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage:—

"An Englishman making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses, with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on.

Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling, for a proof of that charity "which never faileth." On the regiment being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to the colonel. The colonel immediately mentioned it to the general in command; and when the Englishman returned to his hotel, an aid-de-camp waited to request his company to dinner at head quarters. In the evening he was carried to court, at that time as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin he was invited every where: and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different states of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means by a graceful impulse of Christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and real advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

To all whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, Elizabeth Hunt, (widow of John Hunt, deceased,) of the county of Orange in the state of North Carolina, and one of the heirs at law of my father the late John Taylor, deceased, of said county, did heretofore make to Thomas Adams, of said county and state, a power of attorney for me, and in my name, to sell the lands which descended to me as one of the heirs at law of the said John Taylor, deceased, and all my right and title thereto, which said lands lye and are situate in the county of Fayette, in the state of Tennessee:

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents, I do, revoke and annul, and declare to be revoked and annulled, the said power of attorney, and any and every other power of attorney heretofore made or given by me to said Thomas Adams to sell or otherwise dispose of said lands, or any interest of mine therein, or in any manner to act for me respecting the same. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 10th day of January, 1839.

ELIZABETH HUNT [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us
WM. O M'CAULEY.
JOHN HUTCHINS.
January 10. 52—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Andress
David Anderson

B
Joshua Berry
John Berel
James Ball
Rev. J. H. Bland
L. Batchelor
John Brown

C
Stephen Clarke
Benjamin Carroll
Lemuel Carroll
Reuben Carden 3
Edmund D Covington
Wm. Campbell
James Campbell
Solomon Cates
John Chamness
Henry Check

D
A. J. Davie, care of Giles Mebane
W. B. Dilliard
Matthew Durham

F
Mary A. Flintiff

G
Rev. Elijah Graves
Robert Glenn

H
Thomas Haistings
Robert Harris 3
Wm. H. Holden

J
James Jones

L
Barney Lashley
Mrs Nancy Long

M
James L. Murphey 3
Miss C. M. Moore
Rev Robert McNab
John Murray
Frederick Moize
Miss Mary Martin
P. H. Mangum

O
Christopher Owin

P
Mrs. Sarah Paul
Miss Ann Pallo
John Primrose 2
W. J. Phillips
Joseph Proctor

R
Jacob Riley
Mrs. Martha Roach
James Rainey
Thos. D. Reeves

S
Samuel Stayhorn
Wm. Shaw
Chapman Skinner
Wm. Scarlett
Leonard Smith
Benjamin Sherman

T
Samuel Thompson 2
John Tapp

W
J. D. Wilson
G. W. Walker
James Walker
David Warren
Emeline Wilson
Sarah Webb
David Williams

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
January 1. 51—

Stray Cow.

Strayed from the subscriber, on Little River, about four weeks since, a very large red Muley Cow, tolerable short tail, mark not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received; and a reasonable compensation will be given for her delivery to me, at Cain's Mills.

JOHN A. M'MANNEN.
December 25. 51—

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, *Principal.*
December 6. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH
Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

TERMS—English Studies, $17 50
Latin, 10 00
French (taught by a native,) 15 00
Music, 25 00

Persons wishing farther information respecting the school, are referred to
Hon. F. Nash, } Hillsborough.
Dr. James Webb, }
J. W. Norwood, }
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.
December 6. 48—1m

*** The Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.
December 4. 48—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!
Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S
WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, *or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars*. Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to *over 30,000 Subscribers!* And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription or six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

☞ Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. ☞ Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!!

☞ ANOTHER!! ☜

☞ For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

☞ ANOTHER!!! ☜

☞ For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages and embellished with spirited wood engravings, hand somely bound.

☞ The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be *post paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41—tf

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.
July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,
50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,
all of which they will sell on the best terms.
July 12 21—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. *Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fanny Barton, James Carrol and his wife Nancy, Abram Crabtree and his wife Ibby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.* } Petition to sell Real Estate

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price Adv. $5 00. 48—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison v. *Calvin Clark.* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $4 50. 48—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Sourin Stanford and others, vs *Thomas Snipes, Ex'r. and others.* } Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, —— Faulkland and Sophronia his wife, Abner Stith, Stanford Stith, and Minerva Stith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that said absentees, defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness,
JAMES H. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*
Price Adv. $4 50. 47—

N. Carolina Journal.

IN consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to "*the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal*," Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 49—

PROSPECTUS OF THE
American Museum.

THE *American Museum of Literature and the Arts* will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies 20 dollars.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

January 51—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

I would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH
Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First or Highest Class,	$17 00 per ses.
Second and Third,	15 00
Fourth or Lowest,	12 50
French, by a Native,	15 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Ornamental Needlework,	5 00

December 13 49—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

Morus Multicaulis.

I HAVE for sale from ten to fifteen thousand Morus Multicaulis cuttings; those wishing to purchase can get them by applying early.

R. N. HERNDON.
Oxford, December 6. 49—4w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 33—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARK.
September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 15. 08—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.